ABUITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

ROGRESS OF THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.

eneral Garibaldi in Command of the Tuscan Troops.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

loyal Fete Celebrations and Reform Agitation in Rome.

he Annexation of the Italian Duchies to Piedmont.

HE CHARTER OF THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN,

hich left Southampton on Wednesday, the 24th of Au-ist, arrived at this port at 5½ o'clock yesterday evening.

or New York, Barou Otto Von Brannecker, Mme. la tarichale Countess Omer, Hon. P. Bennet, Gen. Bernard, f Louisiana, Prof. Charlies and family, Licut. H. A. malley, U. S. A., Comte de Belloy, Rev. Mr. Osgood and

en closely connected with the Prince of Wales sail for da on the 24th, from Liverpool, in the North Briton.

After publishing the changes in the Austrian Cabinet, he Wiener Zeitung contains an article stating that there is a general feeling of anxiety in the public mind concerning the subjects which have been till now under seri-

1. Regulations of the control of the finances.

n. The article concludes thus:-"Too great

Italy. In spite of her generous and prudent conciliation, we fear greatly that France will not be able to cause her arbitration to prevail between Austria and Piedmont. Recourse must therefore be had to another jurisdiction; and it is only that of Europe which can solve such great difficulties and decide on such grave interests. For all these reasons it appears to us that the question of Italy can only be regulated by a European Congress. The sword of France has destroyed the treaties which consecrated the domination of Austria over the States of the Peninsula; and it is for Europe to complete the work.

A correspondent of the London Times, writing from Europeac on the 18th of August, 2828;—

I see in the papers the report of the arrest at Ferrara of Madame Mario, late Miss White, the Mazzinian martyr at Genca, and her husband. It is very evident the country as overrun by Mazzinian agents, but they are hunted down by the people wherever they make their appearance.

affairs of Italy and the annexation to Piedmont of Tuscany

and Modena, remarks:—
What will Europe say if French and Austrian columns should march side by side to re-establish the old condition of things in Florence, Modena and Parma? What will Earope think if they see the French Zouaves stained with the blood of Italian citizens, shed in defending their homes against Austrian Proconsuls?

The Independence Belge of August 23, says that the annexation of the Duchies of Central Italy to Pictimont will be refused by Ming Victor Engage.

be refused by King Victor Emanuel; that the votes havbe refused by King Victor Emanuel; that the votes having for their object to call Prince Napoleon to the throne will be opposed by the Emperor of the French, and that consequently the Assemblies and the people will have no other alternative than to recall the dispossessed princes. It is hoped, adds the Independence, that they will even be induced to do it without great difficulty.

The Madrid (August 19) correspondence of the Inde-

The Madrid (August 19) correspondence of the Independance has the following:—
According to generally and well informed persons, it seems that General Concha insists upon his resignation being accepted by the Queen's government. On this occasion a semi-official journal announces that the Captain General of Cuba will be replaced by Marshal Serzano, and that the Governores of the Philippine Islands and of Puerto Rico will be replaced, the first by General Echague, at present Captain General of Valencia; the second by General McCrobon, Secretary of the Navy.

The Independance's correspondent is, however, of opi-nion that the governorship of Cuba is reserved for General

The Brussels Nord, of August 23, states that reconcilia way, and if one is to judge by the war going on between the journals of the two countries, the conflict, instead of dying out, seems to be becoming more and more bitter.

The Zurich Conference.

The Brusels Nord has the following details of what has been passing at Zurich, in a letter from that town of the date of the 18th of August:

Since the arrival of the French, Austrian and Sardman representatives, there has been only one real sitting, or conference, that on the 8th. At that meeting the respective Powers were exchanged, and the arrivate prolonged indefinitely, that is to say, until the definitive treaty of peace shall be signed and the ratifications duly exchanged. Since that day there have been only conversations, on the one hand between Count de Collorede and Baron de Bourquey, and on the other between the latter and the Chevalier Desambrois. This mode of proceeding arrives from two causes. One is, that Austria still contends that she ought not to treat on questions relative to Lombardy, which has been detached from her empire, except with the French Plenipotentia try, since it is to the Emparcor of Austria caded that province. The other is, that (t.) as been agreed not to hold another formal sitting until it is cortain that a protocol can be drawn up. As the question of Lembardy has been the only one hitherto brought forward, no better mode of coming to an understanding could have been adopted, and Austria, perhaps from exaggerated respect for superannuado prejudices, or from a principle of etiquette, would not accept any other. No dissidences, nor difficulties have therefore arisen. Yesterday the Chevalier Desambrois and Baron de Bourqueacy had a conversation on other regulations to be made re'alive to Lombardy*—the delimitation of that province, the condition or position in which Lombard subjects residing in Voulitia, and Venitian subjects in Lombardy, are to be placed. It is not easy to transfer the inhabitants of one circumscription to

Affairs in Rome.

ego passe, who was shot by the Austrians in 1849, but the Provisional government would not suffer it, fearing that it might be the occasion of distributes. Several persons attached to the French police are at pre-att Bologna engaged in preparing a report on the state of the country.

GARIBALDI TAKES COMMAND OF THE TUSCAN TROOPS.

The following is the order of the day which an order of the day which are the control of the c

The following is the order of the day which Lieutenant-General Ulloa addressed to the Tuscan troops previous to his resignation of the command into the hands of Major General Garibaldi:—

his resignation of the commands are general Garibaldi:—
Soldpers—It is not long ago that I requested the government to accept my resignation. A letter from the Minister Boncompanil expressed to me his displeasure; in consequence of that wish I withdrew it, and remained at my post, persuaded that I had obtained a satisfaction honorable for me. The government, having now found for me a successor, announces to me that it has compiled with my request.

General Garibaldi, whose name is beyond all praise, will succeed me in the command. My force, I am condident, will be worthy of him. Tleave it trusting in the future, and grateful for the numerous marks of kindly feeling the army has given me.

G. ULLOA.

August 16.

Aucher order of the day has been addressed to the Tuscan army, announcing to it the appointment of Gen. Garibaldi. The order is signed by the members of the government, and contains the following passage:—

"The provinces on the right bank of the Po have already concluded a league with Tuscany; and as the danger is common, so likewise will the defence be common. It is to your arms that this first union of the Italian peoples is confided. You will defend on the Appennines and the Po the cause for which you hurried with generous ardor to Lombardy. Imitate in the camp your brethren in the towns; by their concord and civic virtues they are setting a great example; act in the same way with military virtue, and the destinier of Central Italy will be secured. You will have at your head General Garibaldi, one of the bravest and most tried men of war that Italy is proud of, and entirely a man of order and discipline, who will render your separation less painful from the braves and loyal officer hitherto commanding you. You will be proud to obey him as we are to have chosen him; his noble example, his powerful word, will confirm you in your steadfast resolutions, in your obedience to your chiefs, in your rigorous observance of discipline, all which render the armies of great nations strong and victorious. Thus Central Italy, armed and unanimous, will be able through you to obtain the respect of Europe, and furnish the Emperor Napoleon with arguments to befriend our cause."

[Florence (Aug. 18) correspondence of the London Times.] I hear from Modena that Garibaldi has taken the command, not only of the Tuscan troops quartered in the duchy, but also of the millitary forces raised in the duchy by itself and in the adjoining Parmean provinces. Those of Modena and Reggio alone amount, on paper at least, to two brigades, two battallous of Bersagheri, one squadron of mounted guides, and one battery and a half; 12,000 Modenese Lyno, with as many Tuscans, will constitute a force of 24,000 combatants.

News from Russia.

WARNING TO THE INVALIDE RUSSE—ACTIVITY IN THE ARMORIES—GREAT ADVANCE OF THE NAVY—COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS, ETC.

A despatch, dated St. Petersburg, August 14, says:—The Invalide Russe has received a warning for the provoking tone in which it has of late discussed several political questions. Special instructions also have been given to the censors as to the mode of exercising their functions.

Latterly the censorship has depended a little on the personal views of each censor, and consequently was far from being uniform. It will now become much more so; and although the discretionary margin left to the journals will be tolerably ample, they will, nevertheless, not be allowed to say things which may create confugion or give oftence to foreign Powers.

The transformation of our firearms is being actively carried out, the manufactory of arms at St. Petersburg has been actively at work for this purpose. General Constantinof, who is at the head of this manufactory, has received the grand cross of Stanislaus for his services in this particular branch.

An ukase of August 12th annuls the probibition of exporting horses. A letter from St. Petersburg of the 14th says.—At Cronstadt never was there such great activity amongst the vessels, both of commerce and of war as at present. The number of the former which arrive or leave exceeds anything seen during the last few years, and many of the vessels are screws. The appearance presented by the vessels of war is still more interesting, and crerywhere are to be seen officers and eathors who are joyfully preparing to leave for the Mediterrenean, the Archipelage and the Pacific. These voyages are quite a fite for our sailors, who, by the freese state of our seas, have hitherto been condemned to long inaction during a part of the year.

was an amount that would soon mop up Mr. Lever's money, supposing the directors thought proper to accept his offer.

Mr. Richardson said he should persevere in moving his amendment, "That before the resolution was passed authorizing the issue of these 30,000 shares, the letter of Mr. Lever be read.

Mr. Taylor seconded the amendment.

Mr. Jakson said the effect of this would be to prevent their raising the money.

Mr. Richardson—It certainly is an extraordinary thing that the directors state they are without responsibility, and yet they will do everything themselves. Mr. Lever is ready to charier this ship, and pay down ready cash, and yet no explanation of why it is not accepted is given to the shareholders.

Mr. Jakson said the offer of Mr. Lever was a conditional one, that the ship should go a speed of 14½ knots per hour. The question was, were they in a position to guarantee the rate of speed? If not, they could not entertain the offer. Moreover, the directors had not had time to consider the offer, as the letter from Mr. Lever had only been received at six o'clock last night, and not seen by the directors till that morning. It could not be expected that the directors could decide so important a matter offhand. (Hear, hear.) They ought to be wholly independent of Mr. Lever, or any other contractor, and the fact was if they issued these shares they would not only be in that position, but have a considerable balance in their hands. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Richardson—Will the directors undertake to call a meeting of the shareholders to decide the question of Mr. Lever's offer being accepted or not before that event takes place?

meeting of the shareholders to decide the question of Mr. Lever's offer being accepted or not before that event takes place?

The Chairman—Certainly not.

Mr. Romarns—Then I shall persist in my amendment.

Mr. W. Hawss said he agreed that the company ought to start their ship in an independent position, and that they could not consistently accept Mr. Lever's second offers as they might have others. In sending the ship out to America (a distance of some 4,000 miles) there were two risks—the risks in leaving the port of departure and the risks in entering the ports on the other side, and there were more advantages in going a much greater distance, with additional freights and higher prices.

Mr. Taylor said, the reason be had seconded the amendment was that he thought this offer of Mr. Lever'e was a very handsome one, being ready cash for the use of this vessel. Moreover, if there was any mishap or failure in her first voyage, it could not then be charged upon the Board, but upon the contractor. It might, perhaps, after the first voyage of the ship to America, not be found necessary to issue these shares. He put it, therefore, to the directors, in order that they might maturely consider Mr. Lever's offer, whether it would not be advisable for them to adjourn this meeting for a few days. (Hear, hear, and no, no.)

The CRAIRMAN said he thought he might gather from the gentleman who had addressed the meeting, that it was their determination to abide by the decision of the direction, and if the direction was not competent to hande this question, then they were in bad hands. He had heard, from a confidential source, that the offer was in tended to be enhanced by \$10,000 or \$20,000. (Hear, hear.) Now, there might be partisans of Mr. Lever's in the forewar in tended to be enhanced by \$10,000 or \$20,000. (Hear, hear.) Now, there might be partisans of Mr. Lever's in the forewar in tended to be enhanced by \$10,000 or \$20,000. (Hear, hear.) Now, there might be partisans of Mr. Lever's in tended to be enhanced by \$10,000 or

Markets.

LONDON CORN MARKET.

LONDON August 24, 1869.

Kingsford & Lay's circular reports a thin attendance.
English wheat, left over 'rom Monday, remained unsold;
carcely any business in foreign, and value of both nominal.
Russian oats rather cheaper; all other spring corn
unchanged.

Seat of War-Joint Occupancy of the Island Proposed-Warlike Condition of Affairs, &c., &c.

OUR SAN FRANCISCO CORRESPONDENCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 12, 1859. cific, from Victoria, V. I., arrived here Sound is of an exciting character. General Harney, Com-mander of the Gregon and Washington Department, had Accordingly, the United States steamer Massachusetts conveyed company D, Ninth Infantry, Capt. Pickett, to the

to the United States. It is believed that the dispute will be referred to Washington and London for settlement; but it is stated by persons just from Victoria that the English ships wil resist any reinforcements going on the island from the American side, and it is for that purpose they remain.

So far the English have exhibited a desire to avoid a collision. With all Gov. Douglass foolishness he will scarcely attempt to oust the party now in possession until he receives positive instructions from home. He is untilted in every respect to fill the position of Governor, and were it to if or the opportune arrival of Admiral Baines, who ansulled orders issued by the Executive, serious trouble vould have taken place before this time. If the English ministry will send out a man as Governor of its possessions on this casts who has been of late years sufficiently equalisted with international law and civilization, and who will regulate his actions according to these principles, ne harm will follow; but keeping such a petty tyrnant as Duglass in office is certain to make matter aworse. It appears that when the treaty was made deciding the line between the two countries, the marks were not clearly sated, and the countries, the marks were not clearly sated, and the countries, the marks were not clearly sated, and taken off an anall portion of the island from them; but it was so changed that Vancouver remained untouched, and the principle of "give and take" was carried out in the negotiations and settlement. It was plainly stated that the island of San Juan was to be considered American soil, and the residents—those who are citizens of the United States—have ever since contended for this view of the case. In all probability the claim would have been peacably allowed, and no action taken in the matter, had it not seen for the cupitity and avarice of the Hudson Bay Company, shown since the discovery of gold on Fraser river. The "He Harro Channel" is the main one, and it is common when speaking of "the channel" to mean in one

Herett's force is amply suncicult for the purpose it was designed.

ABRIVAL OF THE PLUMPEH.

H. M. S. Plumper, Captain Richards, arrived about eight o'clock on Tuesday morning, with a large number of soldiers from New Westminster. Of course no troops were landed from her, and it is believed none will be.

In conclusion, permit me to observe that I found more lif-feeling on the island on account of the false statements current than from the belligerent attitude of the opposing forces. All who wish for peace should cultivate amicable feelings, and not allow those to which nationality gives rise to find too free expression. If this course is followed we shall have little cause to fear the disturbing of the present peaceful relations between the two nations.

other alternative remains but resort to war. The latter, however, we think extremely improbable whilst cotton rules in Washington and calico at Manchester. The north-eastern boundary assumed a far more threatening aspect than anything which has occurred at San Juan:—

By James Douglass, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Colony of Vancouver Island and its dependencies, Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c.

The sovereignty of the island of San Juan and of the whole of the Harro Archipelago has always been understainly claimed to be in the crown of Great Britain. Therefore I, James Bouglass, do hereby formally and solemnly profest against the occupation of the said island or any part of the said archipelago by any persons whatsoever, for or on behalf of any other Fowers, hereby protesting and declaring that the sovereignty thereof by right now is and always bath been in her Britain.

Given under my hand and seal, at Victoria, Vancouver

Britain.

Given under my hand and seal, at Victoria, Yancouver Island, this 2d day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and the twenty-third of her Majesty's reign.

[Seal.]

Beal.)

HIS MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE.

Governor Douglass has addressed a message to the Legislature of Vancouver Island, in which he says:—

Having received no intimation from any quarter that the government of the United States ever contemplated taking military possession of any part of the disputed territory while the boundary line remained unsettled, I am forced to believe that the late unwarrantable and discourteous act, so contrary to the usages of civilized nations, has originated in error, and been undertaken without the authority of that government.

That impression is corroborated by a letter (a copy of which is herewith enclosed) from the Hon. W. L. Marcy, Secretary for the United States, dated Washington, July 17, 1855, to her Majesty's Minister at Washington, which contains isstructions from the President of the United States to the Governor of Washington Territory, and displays, in the clearest manner, the conciliatory and moderate views entertained by his government on the subject of the disputed territory.

Though the right of Great Britain to all the islands situated to the westward of "Vancouver" or "Rosario" Straits is, to our minds, clearly established by the first article of the treaty of 1846, and though those islands have, since the foundation of this colony, been considered as a dependency of Vancouver Island, it is well known

rection of the President, addressed a letter to the Govern that Territory on the subject, and herwith furnish you an extract from it. I presume that the government of Priish Majesty will be willing to recommend to her subalorg the boundary in question a similar course, until the can be established. In that way I sincerely hope all coil may be avoided. I avail, ac.,

FROCEEDINGS OF THE ROURE OF ASSEMBLY. The Governor's message and relative documents alad before the House of Assembly (which was assem in extra session) on the 5th August, when, accordin a report in the Gazette, the following proceedings place:—

about of these marabaers and he called upon every Englishman who to rise and repet the maranding invaders.

Mr. Prameror quite agreed with every whis honorable friend, (Mr. Skinner.) and House would give expression to its feelings.

Mr. Yarns deprecated any hasty action, a that the House was not prepared to act upon that the House was not prepared to act upon that the House was not prepared to act upon that the House was not prepared to act upon that the House was not prepared to act upon that the House was not prepared to act upon that the House was not prepared to act upon that the House was not prepared to act upon that the House was not prepared to act upon that the House was not prepared to act upon that the House was not prepared to act upon that the House was not prepared to act upon that the House was not prepared to act upon that the House was not prepared to act upon the transfer of the

nations now assuming so belligerent an attitude towards each other.

The Hudson Bay Company's steamer Beaver arrived at Victoria, August 6, from San Juan. Things remained in statu quo. A scow had arrived from Whatcom, with lumber to erect a barrack. No troops had been landed off her majesty's ships. The Jefferson Davis and Active left before the Beaver. The Active arrived in Victoria the 6th of August. The steamer Otter arrived there on the evening of the 7th, with a detachment of marines from British Columbia, via San Juan, with Col. Moody.

Her Majesty's ship Ganges, Admiral Baines, was towed into Esquimaux herber August 6. The Ganges is from Valparaiso, and her arrival at Vancouver island is somewhat unexpected, news having reached us that orders had been sent to Valparaiso for her return to England, which she missed.

She missed.

The United States surveying steamer Active, Capt. Alden, arrived at Victoria, August 5, from Port Orford.

Tammany Hall Primaries.

Pursuant to the call of the Tammany General Commit-tee, the various ward associations held their primary elections last night for delegates to the Syracuse Conven-tion, to be held on the 14th of September. In the Twelfth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second wards, each forming an Assembly district, the voting was direct for delegates and alternate; and in the other wards, or those south of Fourteenth street, nine delegates were elected to a City Convention, where the Assembly district was divided be-Convention, where the Assembly district was divided between wards, to meet to-night for the election of delegates and alternate. The delegates elected to the State Convention will meet at Tammany Hall on Friday night to organize (?) The election last night, it was easily perceived, was a matter pre-arranged at headquarters. The democratic motto of "vote early and vote often?" was carried out to the letter by the "unterrified," whose patriotism was frequently stirred up by sundry free potations of bad whiskey, furnished to order for the occasion. Everything passed off quietly, except in the Sixteenth ward, where there was a small row and knock down between a party of the "bi-bloys." The Police were promptly at the scene of the disturbence and arrested the pugnacious individuals.

In the Eighth ward there were two tickets voted for; and during the evening an attempt was made to set up a general row, but the presence of a strong body of Police caused the belligerent parties to keep quiet.

There was very little interest nanifested in the election, and that only by the lower stratum of the democracy. Davote police was very small.

To night the Assembly District Conventions in the lower wards will meet to elect delegates to the State Convention. In our advertising columns will be found the returns from the Third, Fourth, Seventh, Eleventh, Fourturns from the Third, Fourth, Seventh, Eleventh, Fuentleth and Twenty-scoud wards.

THE DIFFICULTY ON THE SUIP MAYFLOWER.—The sailor, Charles Neibuhr, who was stabbed on board the ship Mayflower, on Monday, by the third mate, James Kerwin,

Mayflower, on Monday, by the third mate, James Kerwin, still lies in a precarious condition at the City Hospital. The parties connected with the affair were all brought before Justice Cornwell yesterday, the crew being charged by the officers with insubordination and riotous preceedings, and James Kerwin and William Barker, two of the mates, charged with assault on Charles Neiburby, with intent to kill. The examination of the case will be commenced at ten o'clock this merning.

The Suprosed Homelous in the Neiburb Ward.—Coroner Horton held an inquest vesterday more the bard of John

The Serposed Homeons of the Nath Ward.—Coroner Horken held an inquest yesterday upon the body of John Raney, who died on Sunday morning from injuries sustained the night previous. It appeared that he was badly beaten in a fight, after which he went out to go to his residence on the corner of Vanderbilt avenue and Butler street. Missing his way, he fell down an embankment fourteen feet in height, and was injured about the head. A post mortem examination was made by Dr. Van Zandt, and it was ascertained that death was caused by congestion of the brain. A verdict in accordance was rendered, and Duffy and Fulion, who were arrested on the charge of haying caused his death, were honorably dispharged.